

==== Perception of Oppression ====

Note - this section isn't finished. There's a whole lot more to go through on this.

In 1980 [Robert Kleck and Angelo Strenta](#) performed 3 studies on the attribution of stigma to physical appearance or perceived condition.

The subjects of the study had a conversation about a particular topic with someone who worked for the study. The subjects weren't told they were talking to someone who was in on the study, but that they were talking to just another random person.

There were 3 conditions the subjects were put in. The first two were that the subjects were told that the person they were talking to was told they either had epilepsy or allergies. The third was where they had makeup applied to make it look like they had a scar.

Then, following the interaction, the subjects rated how the other person treated them, based on whether the other person thought they had a scar, epilepsy or allergies:

Table 1
*Mean Ratings of the Confederates on the
Dependent Measures in Study 1*

Dimension	Type of disability		
	Allergy	Epilepsy	Scar
Eye contact	12.00	10.37	11.75
Tenseness	2.37	7.12	8.00
Talking	9.37	9.37	10.37
Distance	7.37	7.87	8.62
Attraction	8.62	7.50	6.37
Liking	10.25	8.87	9.75
Patronization	1.87	3.25	4.12

Note. Ratings were made on 14-point scales; the higher the number, the higher the attributed level of the characteristic.

So as you can see, those who were given the scar makeup or had their conversation partner told they had epilepsy - reported greater tenseness and patronization in their partner. Those subjects also reported that the partner kept a greater distance from them, and that they appeared to have less attraction.

But there was a twist: **There never was a scar.** The subjects had a fake scar applied to their face, was shown the scar in a mirror - but then the scar was removed with a "moisturizer" they were told was meant to keep the scar from flaking off.

The same is true for the epilepsy and allergy conditions: the conversation partner was never told the subject had epilepsy or allergies. The subject just thought they were.

The difference in how the subject thought they were being treated was all in their mind. They expected to be treated differently, and so perceived themselves to be treated differently.

[Another study](#), by Elizabeth Pinel, looked at how much women thought a negative interview review was a result of anti-female bias by a male reviewer. Months before the study, all students in the department were given a questionnaire on stigma consciousness, which basically just asked how much bias they thought there was against women.

The subjects, all female college students, were first given a questionnaire asking them what they thought about anti-female bias. They were to rate how much they agreed with various statements. Examples were:

"Beautiful women being treated as if they are unintelligent"

"People expecting that women cannot perform stereotypically male tasks as well as men can."

This was compared to a "group control" condition where, instead of being asked questions of anti-female bias, they were asked questions about anti-college student bias.

Then, they were given an interview in what they were told was a "second study", and their response to the interview questions was "judged" by a male observer, Mark. Mark gave the exact same evaluation to all of the subjects. The subjects were then asked to rate what they thought about the interview:

TABLE 1 Attributions, General Beliefs About Men, and State Self-esteem as a Function of Trait Stigma Consciousness and State Stigma Consciousness Condition

Trait stigma consciousness	State stigma consciousness condition			
	Control		High	
	Low	High	Low	High
Attribution to sex				
<i>M</i>	2.73 ^a	3.94 ^b	3.50 ^b	4.13 ^b
(<i>SD</i>)	(1.32)	(1.42)	(1.64)	(1.49)
Attribution to answers				
<i>M</i>	6.07	5.98	5.85	5.78
(<i>SD</i>)	(0.76)	(0.90)	(0.93)	(0.85)
General beliefs about men				
<i>M</i>	4.32 ^a	5.15 ^b	5.00 ^b	5.48 ^b
(<i>SD</i>)	(1.41)	(1.00)	(0.97)	(0.90)
Performance self-esteem				
<i>M</i>	4.32 ^a	3.97 ^b	3.94 ^b	4.12 ^{ab}
(<i>SD</i>)	(0.48)	(0.67)	(0.55)	(0.65)
Social self-esteem				
<i>M</i>	4.12 ^a	3.67 ^b	3.85 ^{ab}	3.72 ^{ab}
(<i>SD</i>)	(0.71)	(0.86)	(0.67)	(0.89)

^{a,b}Means within rows with different superscripts differ at $p < .05$.

The "trait stigma consciousness" refers to how much they believed in GENDER bias, according to the department-wide survey, months before this experiment was carried out.

The "control" group, again, refers to subjects who were asked questions about the stigma against college students.

The "high" group refers to the subjects who were asked questions about stigma against women. The "high" group was what is called "primed" just before the interview and "evaluation" by Mark. They were told to think about gender bias before the interview and evaluation.

The control group shows the effect of a more long-term belief in gender bias. Those who did believe there was more gender bias interpreted Mark's "evaluation" as being motivated by this sex bias.

For the "primed" group, the gap was smaller between those who had higher and lower "stigma consciousness" going in. Though this short-term "priming", thinking about gender bias right before the interview and evaluation, increased the attribution to gender bias for both groups.

Meaning that the women in this sample interpreted the exact same situation differently based on their prior beliefs about gender bias. Those who believed more in gender bias were more likely to see it.

This effect was found again in [an experiment by Meghan Bean, Rebecca Covarrubias and Jeff Stone](#).

This was an experiment which involved 65 hispanic undergraduates from an anonymous university. They first had them take a "Health Stigma Consciousness" survey which they used to indicate how

concerned they were with anti-hispanic bias.

Then they read a statement by a fictional doctor about why he didn't want to see an hispanic patient. This was split into two groups - the first had the doctor saying he didn't want to see the patient because hispanics never listen to medial advice, and the second had the doctor saying he was just tired and there will always be a patient on dock when we leaves.

For the first statement, where the doctor explicitly says he doesn't want to see the patient because the patient is hispanic, all the respondents said that was biased. This was the "unambiguous" condition.

In the second, "ambiguous" condition where the doctor said he was just tired and there will always be a patient when he ends his shift, there was a standardized correlation of 0.67 between "Health Stigma Consciousness" and how "prejudiced" they considered the doctor to be in this ambiguous situation.

What this means in practice is that a 10 percentile rank increase in "health stigma consciousness" an hispanic person was, there was a 6.7 percentile rank increase in how "prejudiced" they considered the doctor who wanted to leave because he was tired.

In the second study they did the same thing with 105 hispanic college kids. The second study was different to test some other theories the researchers had, but the important thing was that they found an even stronger relation between "health stigma consciousness" and whether they considered the doctor "prejudiced" in the ambiguous condition, with a standardized regression of 1.43. Meaning a 10 percentile rank increase in thinking there's anti-hispanic bias in hospitals in general resulted in a 14.3 percentile rank increase in believing this doctor in particular was biased against hispanics.

Unfortunately the authors didn't give a table showing the magnitude of these effects or what the variance was. Maybe it's in one of the attached appendixes. If that's the case, *the world will never know because nobody ever reads attachments*.

The paper "[Expecting To Be the Target of Prejudice: Implications for Interethnic Interactions](#)" looked at how non-white students who were assigned a dorm with a white student at princeton rated their interactions with them:

TABLE 1: Estimates From Hierarchical Linear Modeling Analyses

Variable	Intercept		Race of Roommate		Sigma Consciousness		Interaction	
Liking	5.56	(0.10)	-0.25	(0.94)	-0.13	(0.35)	-0.03	(0.23)
Negative affect	2.77	(0.12)	2.87	(0.98)**	0.91	(0.35)**	-0.56	(0.23)**
Self-disclosure	2.12	(0.11)	1.90	(0.91)**	0.74	(0.38)**	-0.44	(0.22)**
Authenticity	1.78	(0.12)	-0.08	(0.24)	-0.14	(0.07)	0.11	(0.06)**

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses are the standard errors of the estimates.

** $p < .05$.

The fourth column is a typo and should say "Stigma Consciousness", as in a measure of how paranoid the person is about being negatively perceived for their race. You may not like this pejorative phrasing, but it's not an incorrect was to say it.

What they found was "Stigma Consciousness" resulted in a more negative affect score. A 10 percentile increase in "Stigma Consciousness" would predict a 9.1% increase in negative affect toward one's roommates, and these effects are independent.

"Stigma Consciousness" also resulted in liking their roommate less, and feeling less "authentic". Perhaps unexpectedly, those with higher "Stigma Consciousness" reported disclosing more personal information.

The paper ["Social Stigma: The Affective Consequences of Attributional Ambiguity"](#) looked at how 38 black and 45 white college students at a university rated the "racial prejudice" of an evaluation of them as potential friends.

"Then subjects were asked to fill out a self-description form that included questions about the subjects' likes and dislikes, strengths and weaknesses, and personal qualities. Subjects were told that their answers to these questions would be shown to the other student, who would use this information to determine whether the two of them could become friends."

The "other students" evaluating them as "potential friends" were all white and were just working with the experiment.

"The experimenter returned to the room with either a very favorable or a very unfavorable response from the other subject. The feedback form indicated the (bogus) student's sex (which was the same as that of the subject) and race (which was always White). The form also showed the (bogus) student's answers to questions about how much they would like to be in a small class with the subject, work closely at a job with the subject, and be roommates with the subject. As the questions became increasingly intimate, the (bogus) student's answers became increasingly positive or negative"

In addition to getting either a negative or positive review, some of the subjects were able to see the "student" evaluating them and some weren't. The subjects were then asked how much of their rating was down to "prejudice" in this experiment. These were the results:

Table 1
Attributions to Prejudice as a Function of Race of Subject, Feedback, and Visibility

Feedback	Visibility			
	Black		White	
	Seen	Unseen	Seen	Unseen
Positive	5.62	3.40	4.70	4.40
Negative	9.58	7.70	5.63	4.81

Note. Means fall on a scale ranging from not at all due to prejudice (3) to very much due to prejudice (15).

Now what some may find interesting is that merely seeing the other person evaluating them increases

perception of "prejudice" regardless of whether the feedback was positive or negative.

The 3 to 15 scale is rather silly. Any scale that doesn't have a zero value makes it look like the values are closer than they really are. So let's convert this to a 0 to 12 scale:

Table 1 **Converted**

Attributions to Prejudice as a Function of Race of Subject, Feedback, and Visibility

Feedback	Visibility			
	Black		White	
	Seen	Unseen	Seen	Unseen
Positive	2.62	0.40	1.70	1.40
Negative	6.58	4.70	2.63	1.81

Note. Means fall on a scale ranging from not at all due to prejudice (0) to very much due to prejudice (12).

What is noteworthy is that, despite getting experimentally designed to be as similar as possible reviews (they can't be totally identical given that everyone wrote something different about their interests, strengths and weaknesses, etc.) for both blacks and whites, the whites in all categories but one attributed the result less to prejudice than blacks.

This is important to consider regarding the perception of prejudice - a white person and a black person can be treated in the same negative way, and blacks are going to perceive the same negative treatment as being because they're black. At least in this experiment that was the case.

=== General Day-to-Day Discrimination ===

Given the highly subjective nature of discrimination, we should look at experiments that try to test for racial bias. And there are a number of experiments that have been done which test for, and find, substantial racial bias in these controlled conditions.

In 2018, L.J. Zigerell looked for studies that examined how blacks and whites were treated in experimentally controlled conditions. For example, asking how much an unemployed man should get in government assistance. In one group, the subjects would be asked how much to give a black man, and in another, they would be asked how much to give a white man. [He found 17 studies](#) that fit this criteria.

One of the papers he cited was from 2004. The paper "[*Who Deserves a Helping Hand?: Attitudes about Government Assistance for the Unemployed by Race, Incarceration Status, and Worker History*](#)" looked at subjects and their support for giving money to a guy who's out of a job. They were asked how much to give a person based on a variety of characteristics, one of which was race. Multiple groups of

subjects were given different descriptions of the person in need of a handout.

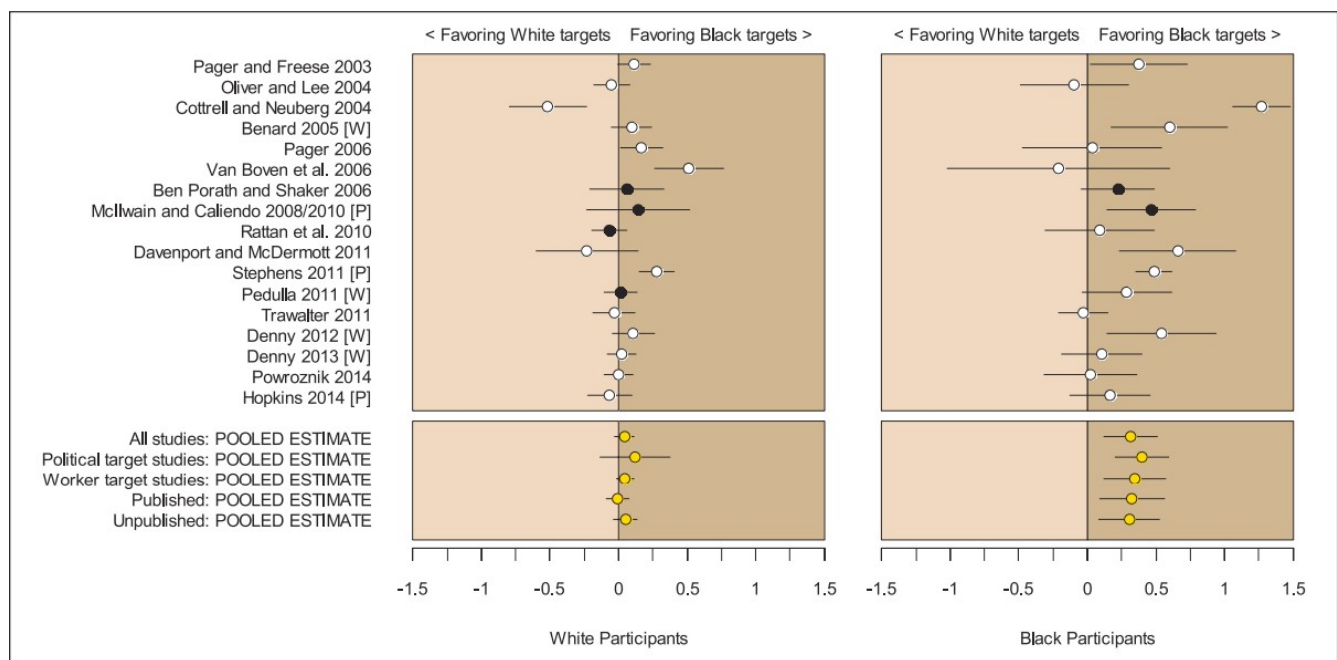
They then responded how much this person should get in assistance. These were the results:

Table 1. % answering that prospective recipient should receive “a lot” of assistance, by characteristics of recipient

		all	white respondents	black respondents
race	Black	30.4	27.8	52.8
	White	23.8	20.8	36.4
	Unspecified	26.3	24.5	38.2
cause of unemployment	Prison	24.8	21.5	44.4
	Fired	25.1	22.5	33.7
	Laid off	30.8	29.4	48.9
work history	Steady	30.6	27.2	46.9
	Unsteady	23.4	21.7	38.0
N		2009	1538	194

The mean result was that whites had a very mild pro-black bias in experimental settings, of 0.042 standard deviations. For blacks it was 0.313 standard deviations of pro-black bias. Assuming normality, this implies a roughly ~12.286% pro-black bias among blacks, and a ~1.675% pro-black bias among whites, though the pro-black bias among whites is small enough that a single study could switch the results the other way.

In Zigerell's meta-analysis, he compiled the results from all 17 studies into a chart:



The pooled results from this and the 16 other studies are seen above, and range from 2003-2014. The topics covered were:

1. How much to give an unemployed man in government assistance.
2. Perception of obesity of a black and white person for an identical body
3. Emotional response and perceived threat of a black and white person
4. Perception of a Lawyer's competence, given identical characteristics, depending on whether he is black or white.
5. Support for job assistance by race
6. Emotional response to Katrina victims based on whether they are black or white
7. If a man holding groceries during Hurricane Katrina is a thief based on whether he is white or black
8. If the residents of New Orleans acted responsibly depending on if white or black residents were shown
9. The perception of political candidates with identical appeals based on whether they are black or white
10. The sentencing of a juvenile accused of raping an elderly woman based on whether the juvenile was white or black
11. Opinion and sympathies on protesters clashing with police based on whether the protesters were black or white, and whether the police were black or white.
12. Support for a political candidate with identical messages and resumes based on his race
13. The perception of pain felt by a white or black person receiving a cut
14. Evaluation of a potential new employee and prediction of how often they would arrive late or leave early based on their race
15. Evaluation of how responsible for their own illness someone was depending on whether they were white or black
16. How much otherwise identical candidates are supported depending on whether they are black or white

=== Meta-Analysis on Sentencing Decisions ===

In 2005, researchers looked at 20 experiments which looked at how black and white jurors sentenced black and white defendants, and how often the verdict was guilty or not guilty. The paper (Mitchell et. al. 2005) they wrote their results in was "[*Racial Bias in Mock Juror Decision-Making: A Meta-Analytic Review of Defendant Treatment*](#)".

Table 2. Moderator Analyses for Sentencing Decisions

Moderator	Z	k	Level	z'	d
Date of publication	1.46				
		2	1970s	0.075	0.151
		3	1980s	0.091	0.183
		7	1990s	0.027	0.054
		8	2000s	0.241	0.501
Publication status	2.64*				
		18	Published	0.103	0.207
		2	Unpublished	-0.009	-0.018
Sample	3.22*				
		5	Community	0.192	0.394
		15	Student	0.059	0.118
Race of participant	3.38*				
		3	Black	0.339	0.731
		17	White	0.048	0.096

Table 1. Moderator Analysis for Verdict Decisions

Moderator	Z	k	Level	z'	d
Date of publication	5.25*				
		6	1970s	0.197	0.404
		7	1980s	0.031	0.062
		13	1990s	-0.032	-0.064
		20	2000s	0.029	0.058
Publication status	0.76				
		40	Published	0.047	0.094
		6	Unpublished	0.025	0.050
Sample	1.87				
		7	Community	-0.008	-0.016
		37	Student	0.053	0.106
Instructions	2.53*				
		26	No Instructions	0.078	0.157
		18	Instructions	0.016	0.032
Race of participant	5.92*				
		10	Black	0.208	0.428
		36	White	0.014	0.028
Dependent scale	3.14*				
		18	Continuous	0.075	0.151
		28	Dichotomous	0.017	0.034

* $p \leq .01$.

They found that white jurors, averaged from "the 1970s" to "the 2000s" had a pro-black bias of 0.096 standard deviations, or 3.824% for sentencing decisions.

Black jurors, all told, had a pro-black bias of 0.731, or 26.761% for sentencing decisions.

For verdict decisions, blacks jurors had a pro-black bias of 16.57%, and whites had a pro-black bias of 1.12%.

Looking through the studies mentioned from the 1970s

[McGlynn 1976:](#)

TABLE 1
PROPORTIONS OF GUILTY VERDICTS, MEAN SENTENCES IN YEARS, AND WELL-SICK
RATINGS OF DEFENDANTS BY TREATMENT CONDITIONS

Sex and race of defendant	Proportion guilty	Sentence ^a	Sentence ^b	Well/sick
Male				
Black	.6923	22.81	32.94	2.92
White	.5385	27.40	50.89	3.21
Female				
Black	.5577	16.19	29.03	2.79
White	.5385	13.54	25.14	2.50
Total	.5817	19.99	34.36	2.86

^a All Ss.

^b Only Ss voting guilty.

Jury was more likely to find a black defendant guilty (15.38% of the time) but sentenced the white defendant to 20.1% more years.

[Nemeth 1973:](#)

This study didn't have any tables and was focused more on the effects of attractiveness and if someone was a college student. However, they did include a race variable, and noted:

"When the defendant was white, however, the junior college sample gave a significantly harsher sentence ($x = 10.0$ years) than did the university sample ($y = 3.0$ years)."

[Feild 1979:](#)

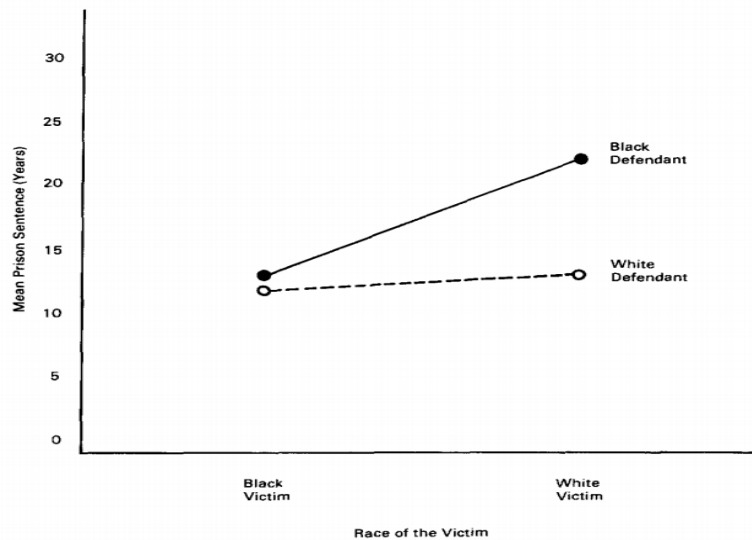


Fig. 1. Mean juror recommended prison sentence for rape defendants as a function of race of the defendant and race of the victim.

This study showed white jurors were unambiguously biased against black defendants in rape trials, but only when raping a white victim. About 22.5 years vs. 14.5 years.

We were unable to find an original copy for Ugwuegbu, D. C. (1974) *Is justice color-blind? The racial factor in jury attribution of criminal responsibility*. However, in the table in which this study is presented, it shows whites having an anti-black bias of ~ 0.42 and ~ 0.44 SDs, and blacks having a pro-black bias of ~ 0.74 and ~ 0.68 SDs. So according to this analysis in 1974, the favorability of one's verdict decisions would be greatly increased by having your own race in the jury. The benefit would of course be stronger for blacks.

Unfortunately Mitchell et. al didn't seem to list every study in the paper, and simply reports an overall pro-black bias for verdict decisions of 0.404 standard deviations in "the 1970s" and 0.151 standard deviation pro-black bias for sentencing in the 1970s, race-combined. However, given anti-black (or pro-white) bias among whites in the 1970s, and pro-black (or anti-white) bias among blacks, the benefit for black defendants would depend on the race of the jury.

Assuming blacks got 50-50 race splits on average in the 1970s, blacks would be expected to have a 0.404 SD benefit in verdict and 0.151 benefit SD benefit in sentencing, or 15.69% and 6% benefit.

This is likely to origin of "mandatory minimums" and objective sentencing guidelines, created as a way to counter pro-black bias in juries.

=== Affirmative Action ===

In 1997, [Stephen Epinshade found that](#) being black is worth 230 points on the SAT, being hispanic is worth 185 points, being asian costs you 50 points, and being a legacy is worth 160 points when applying to a university.

To estimate how much affirmative action is being done, we have to infer from more aggregate data. And this is done looking at [SAT score distributions by race](#), and [the racial composition of student](#)

[bodies at universities](#). We limited by analysis to [the top 20 universities by average SAT](#). All SAT data is math+verbal only. So here are the top 20 universities by SAT selectivity and their racial composition:

Racial Composition of top 20 US Universities by Average SAT

University	Average SAT	% Black	% Hispanic	% White	% Asian
Cal Tech	1545	1	12	27	45
Yale	1505	7	11	47	17
Harvard	1505	7	10	42	20
Princeton	1500	7	9	43	21
Duke	1500	10	7	45	21
Chicago	1492	5	8	44	17
MIT	1492	5	16	37	24
Washington-St. Louis	1485	5	6	51	17
Vanderbilt	1490	8	8	55	12
Columbia	1480	12	12	35	22
Stanford	1475	6	15	37	20
Franklin Olin	1479	0	4	48	15
Harvey Mudd	1480	2	13	38	20
Dartmouth	1460	7	8	48	15
Rice	1460	6	14	37	24
Pomona	1450	7	15	39	14
Bowdoin	1440	5	12	63	7
Northwestern	1450	6	11	49	17
Pennsylvania	1438	7	10	45	19
Tufts	1438	4	7	57	11
Average (Unweighted)	1478	5.85	10.4	44.35	18.9

We can compare the proportions each racial group made of the 1478+ SAT scorers, and what percentage of admissions they were compared to their percentage of the 1478+ SAT scores:

Representation of Racial Groups in top 20 Universities

Race	% of 18 year old pop.	Mean SAT	Standard Deviation	% of race scored 1478+	% of total 1478+ scorers	% of elite admissions	Multiplier
White	55	1063	196	1.715%	72.46%	44.35%	61.21%
Black	15.5	859	190	0.0564%	0.67%	5.85%	873.13%
Hispanic	21	905	196	0.174%	2.81%	10.4%	370.11%
Asian	4.5	1123	239	6.96%	24.06%	18.9%	78.55%

And so whites “should” be 72.46% of all admitted students at the top 20 Universities, presuming that on aggregate whites and blacks with the same SAT are, on average, equivalent on everything else overall. This is not an outlandish assumption, as [the races, when SAT scores are controlled for, do roughly the same in college](#), with whites actually doing slightly better for any given SAT score.

In addition, Epinsade in 1997 (linked above) controlled for a whole host of factors and found that members of each racial group, for a given SAT score, were virtually equivalent on average.

The point being, SAT score is at a population level, functionally deterministic as a predictor of how that population is going to perform in college, and does not vary by race. Over a large enough sample, SAT score = future student performance.

Whites should be 72.46%, blacks should be 0.67%, hispanics should be 2.81%, and asians should be 24.06%. The deviations from these result in whites only having 61.21% as many students in the top 20 universities as they should, and asians only getting 78.55% as many as they should. Hispanics get 370.11% as many students as they should get, and blacks get a whopping 873.13%, almost nine times the representation that their SAT scores warrant.

But with these numbers, we can figure out what the average SAT will be for the top 20 University attendees by race:

Average SAT by Race for Student Body of the top 20 Universities

Race	Average percentile within-race of student accepted to top 20 uni	Average SAT of student accepted to top 20 uni	Race effect on SAT score
White	99.508%	1516	-38
Black	98.95%	1350	+128
Hispanic	99.356%	1393	+85
Asian	94.533%	1506	-28

This may come as a surprise, but whites actually get punished more than asians both in terms of their representation as a percentage of qualified applicants, and in terms of the point value of the discrimination against them.

“Holistic” Admissions

Following the passage of [Proposition 209](#) in California, which forbade the usage of racial quotas in school admissions, the University of California and the California State systems adopted a “holistic review” process.

Factors taken into consideration, in addition to SAT, GPA, Honors and extracirriculars, were the “life challenge index” and “eligibility in the local context” – or class rank.

Now using class rank is a particularly devious tactic, as it allows elite universities to reach into overwhelmingly black schools. The problem is that the school you go to doesn’t really matter at all.

Going to a “good school” is not going to raise your SAT or GPA, and it’s not going to result in you learning anything more. [Voucher studies](#) strongly [evidenced this](#).

It’s simply going to stack you up against smarter kids and lower your class rank.

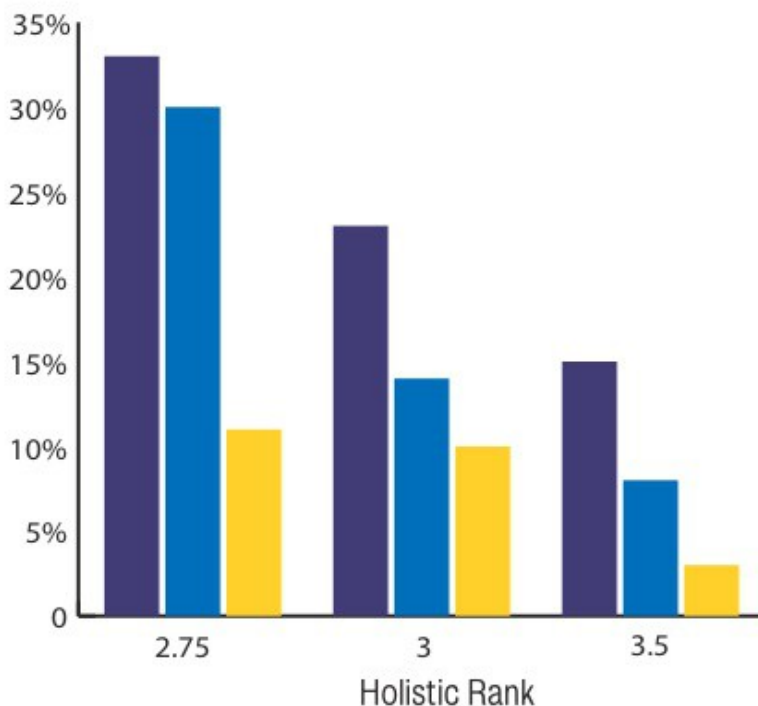
Moreover, “life difficulty”, to the extent it is treated as synonymous with “money”, [is not a relevant causal variable for IQ](#). Sure, within the US, people with lower IQs have less money, and tend to have lower IQ parents, who also have less money.

But even taking into considerations these questionable “controls”, cherry-picked to maximize the yield of black and hispanic students at the UC system, [it STILL wasn’t working](#). Richard Sander got a hold

of the actual “holistic score” data through a Freedom of Information Act request and found that (since the UC system refused to publish the data), even with all of these things taken into account (which I think are spurious controls anyway), the UC system STILL gives pure racial preferences:

PERCENTAGE STUDENTS ADMITTED BY RACE

From 2007 to 2009, UCLA Admissions accepted a higher percentage of black and Latino students with mid-range holistic scores, than white and other races with the same scores.



SOURCE: Richard Sander, UCLA professor of law.
Graphic reporting by Alexia Boyarsky, Bruin staff.
Graphic by Stephen Stewart, Bruin reporter.

And so even when whites have, according to the UC holistic admissions score, the same supposed disadvantages as blacks (low income, parents didn't go to college, “bad school”, etc.) they are still giving blacks preference.

But of course they have to, because if they just went by various “life challenge” indicators, they'd be taking in mostly disadvantaged whites:

At All Family Income Levels, There is a Persisting Racial Gap in SAT Scores			
Family Income	Mean Black Score	Mean White Score	Racial Gap
Under \$20,000	798	978	180
\$20,000 to \$40,000	836	995	159
\$40,000 to \$60,000	864	1017	153
\$60,000 to \$80,000	889	1032	143
\$80,000 to \$100,000	908	1052	144
\$100,000 to \$120,000	922	1066	144
\$120,000 to \$140,000	926	1073	147
\$140,000 to \$160,000	942	1087	145
\$160,000 to \$200,000	943	1091	148
More than \$200,000	981	1130	149
<i>Source: The College Board.</i>			

Because whites at the bottom 10% do about as well as blacks at the top 10%, Universities must explicitly discriminate on purely racial lines if they want hardly any blacks in at all. And they must, to a lesser extent, do this for hispanics as well.

But in addition to all of this circumstantial evidence, [42% of admissions officers themselves say](#) that “membership in an under-represented group” is the most important variable for them, saying this is more important than them having exceptional talent:

Table 7. Which variable is most important in determining an applicant’s institutional fit?

Variable	% of sample finding this variable most important
Membership in an under-represented group	42%
Exceptional talent	42%
Recruited athlete status	7%
Yield likelihood	7%
Development potential	2%

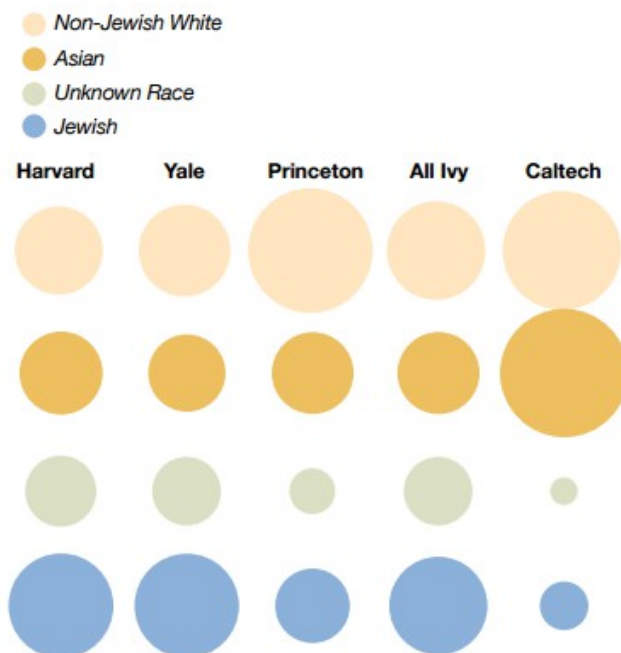
Racial Extremism at the Universities

But it gets more extreme than that. [An article from The American Conservative](#) included Jews as a category for the population of elite universities.

This is important, because Jews are almost always lumped in with whites. But since very few white people are Jews, it’s important to distinguish, whenever possible the Jewish and non-Jewish representation.

Elite University Undergraduate Enrollments, 2007-2011

University	Non-Jewish White	Asian	Unknown Race	Jewish
Harvard	18%	16%	12%	26%
Yale	20%	14%	11%	26%
Princeton	37%	16%	5%	13%
Brown	22%	15%	12%	24%
Columbia	15%	16%	10%	25%
Cornell	24%	16%	14%	23%
Dartmouth	42%	14%	6%	11%
Penn	17%	18%	13%	27%
All Ivy League	23%	16%	11%	23%
Caltech	33%	39%	2%	6%
MIT	27%	25%	6%	9%
Stanford	28%	21%	4%	10%
UC Berkeley	21%	40%	7%	10%
UCLA	24%	37%	4%	9%

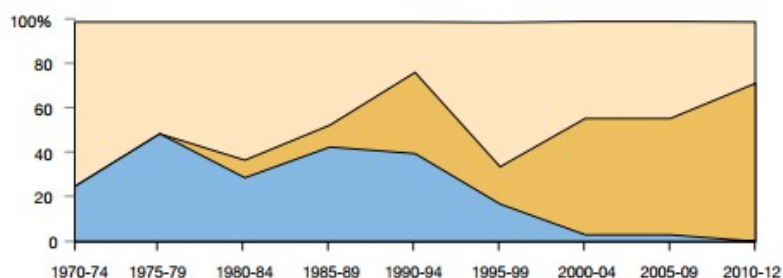


Source: Appendices C-F

While whites were only 43.1% of the average population of the top 20 universities by SAT requirement in 2014, non-Jewish whites were 23% of the Ivy League schools, with Jews at 23%: The American Conservative also looked at other metrics with which to infer merit, looking at the US Math Olympiad Teams, College Putnam Math Winners, US Physics Olympiad winners, Science Olympiad Winners, Siemens Science AP Winners, Science Talent Search Finalists, NMS Semifinalists for whatever states they could find.

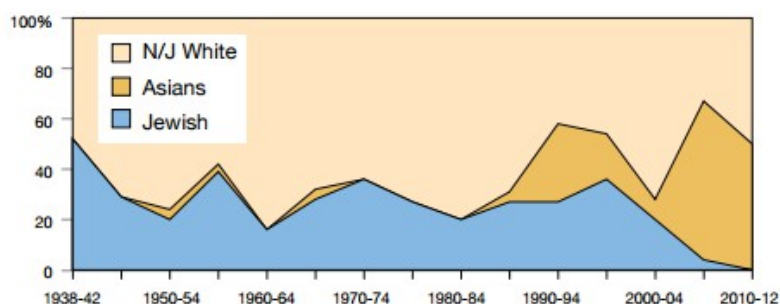
U.S. Math Olympiad Teams

Period	N/J White	Asian	Jewish
1970s	56%	0%	44%
1980s	54%	9%	37%
1990s	45%	27%	28%
2000s	43%	53%	3%
2010s	28%	72%	0%



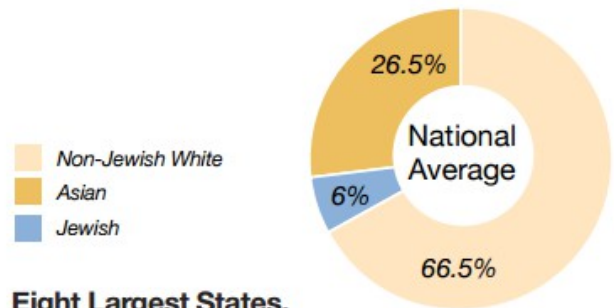
College Putnam Math Winners

Period	N/J White	Asian	Jewish
1938-49	59%	0%	41%
1950s	66%	3%	31%
1960s	76%	2%	22%
1970s	69%	0%	31%
1980s	75%	2%	24%
1990s	44%	24%	31%
2000s	52%	37%	12%
2010s	50%	50%	0%

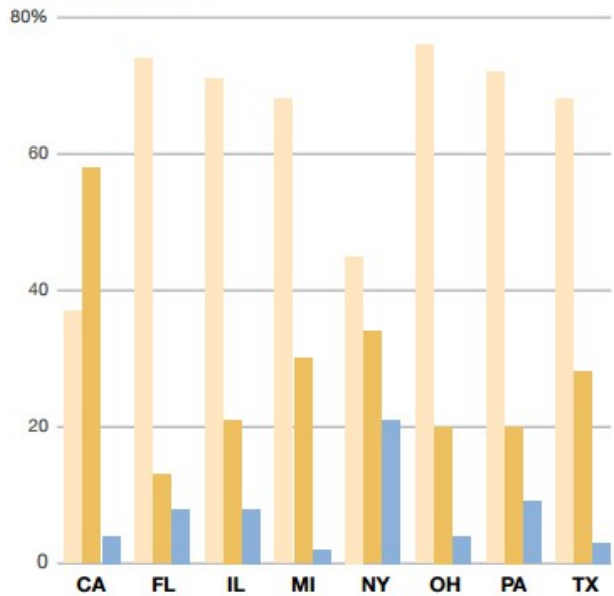


Recent NMS Semifinalists for Available States

State/Years	Total (2011)	N/J White	Asian	Jewish
Alabama/2008, 2010	208	83%	14%	2%
Arizona/2013	342	68%	26%	5%
California/2010, 2012	1,999	37%	58%	4%
Colorado/2012, 2013	256	78%	14%	7%
Florida/2008-13	867	74%	13%	8%
Illinois/2011-2013	693	71%	21%	8%
Indiana/2010, 2012-13	327	75%	18%	5%
Iowa/2011	191	80%	15%	4%
Kansas/2011	159	87%	9%	4%
Louisiana/2013	190	76%	19%	5%
Maryland/2010	327	57%	32%	11%
Michigan/2012, 2013	570	68%	30%	2%
Minnesota/2010, 2011	318	81%	13%	6%
Missouri/2011	344	87%	11%	2%
Nevada/2010, 2011	85	67%	20%	9%
New Mexico/2011	99	76%	11%	6%
New York/2011, 2012	957	45%	34%	21%
Ohio/2012, 2013	642	76%	20%	4%
Oklahoma/2008	187	83%	14%	3%
Pennsylvania/2012	700	72%	20%	9%
Tennessee/2010	279	80%	17%	2%
Texas/2010	1,344	68%	28%	3%
Virginia/2009	411	74%	19%	6%
Washington/2013	344	64%	31%	5%
Wisconsin/2012	324	87%	11%	3%
Eight Largest States	7,772	60%	33%	7%
25 State Aggregate	12,163	65%	28%	6%
National (estimated)	16,317	65-70%	25-30%	6%

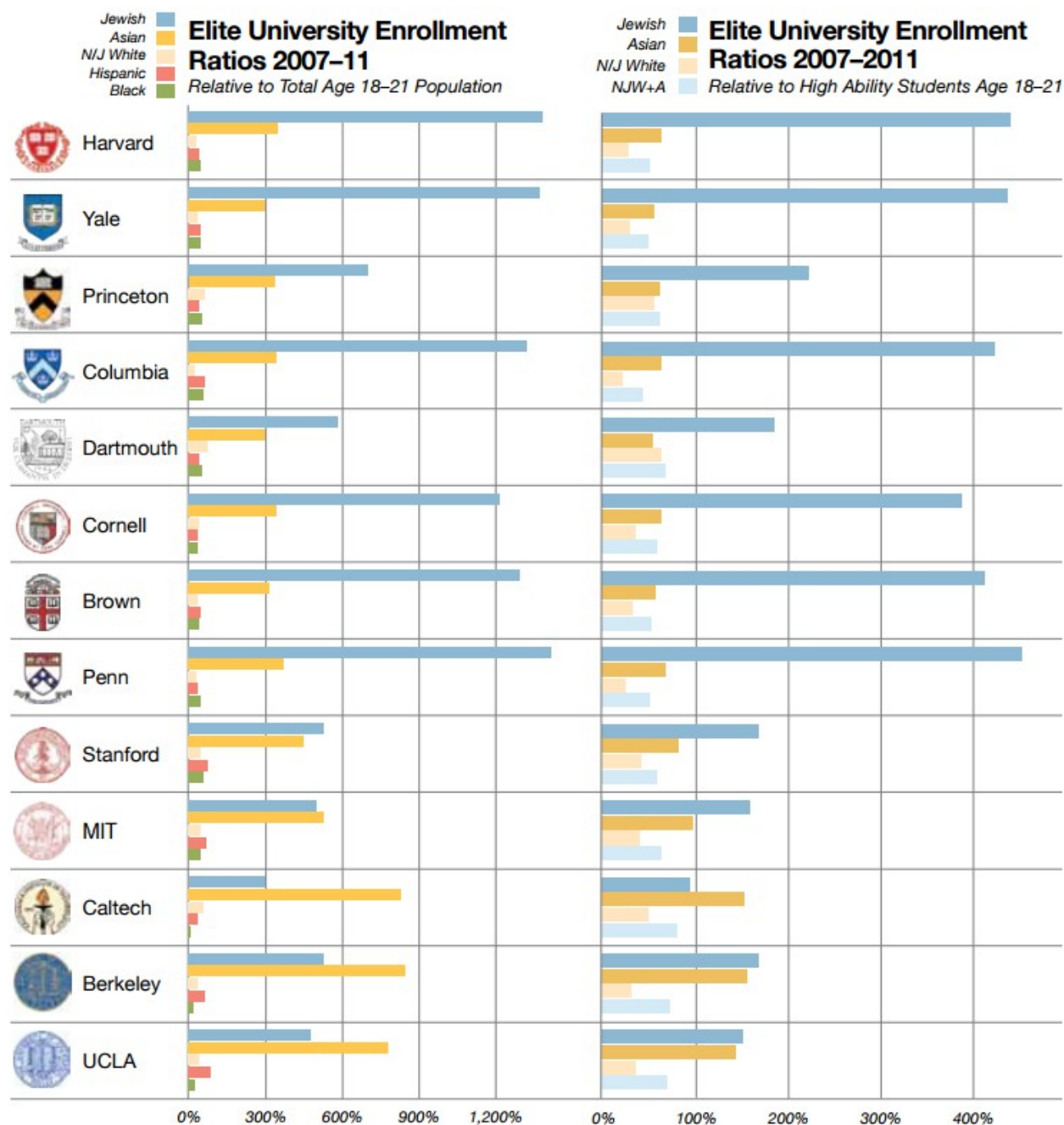


Eight Largest States, by Percentage



Each of these tables add up to 100% despite not having a black or hispanic category.

Based on this data the author concluded that Jews are probably overrepresented at elite universities by a factor of about 3:



Note that the ethnic enrollment ratios for Berkeley and UCLA are based on the national demographics, but their students are primarily drawn from within California, whose racial distribution is very different: the white student population is half the national average, while Asians and Hispanics are more numerous by a factor of two, implying different parity ratios. The underlying data for these charts is drawn from Appendix H.

What this means though, is that whites, except Jews, are heavily discriminated against through the use of “holistic review” in favor of Jews, who are overrepresented relative to their ability. They are a highperforming group which also gets preferences and appear to be over-represented for their ability level.

And so when jews are disambiguated from non-jews, the discrimination against whites at the elite universities becomes more extreme.

Post-Graduation Privilege

The racial privilege of blacks and hispanics is not limited to admissions to the undergraduate programs.

In applications to medical schools, [blacks and hispanics get major bonuses on their MCAT and GPA](#):

US Medical School Acceptance Rates (2013 - 2016) by Race/Ethnic Group, for MCAT Scores 24-32 and GPAs 3.2-3.8										Averages for Matriculants by Race/Ethnic Group, 2015-2016	
MCAT	24-26	24-26	24-26	27-29	27-29	27-29	30-32	30-32	30-32	MCAT	GPA
GPA	3.20-3.39	3.40-3.59	3.60-3.79	3.20-3.39	3.40-3.59	3.60-3.79	3.20-3.39	3.40-3.59	3.60-3.79		
Asian	5.9%	10.1%	16.6%	14.4%	20.6%	34.9%	27.3%	40.3%	57.5%	32.8	3.73
White	8.0%	14.0%	22.0%	19.0%	29.0%	43.0%	34.0%	48.0%	63.0%	29.2	3.73
Hispanic	30.5%	38.3%	51.1%	42.8%	59.5%	71.6%	57.0%	75.9%	83.4%	31.8	3.59
Black	56.4%	67.1%	74.9%	75.3%	81.2%	86.6%	82.3%	86.9%	93.7%	27.3	3.48
ALL	16.7%	20.2%	26.5%	23.2%	30.6%	42.7%	34.5%	46.5%	60.9%	31.4	3.70

Source: Association of American Medical Colleges

So one should try to stay away from black doctors, and prefer asian doctors.

For law schools, [the Occidental Observer](#) looked at the LSAT scores and found that being black was worth about 6 points for the top 14 law schools, or 7 points for the top 6 law schools.

Because of how closely clustered LSAT scores are, a more meaningful way to think of this in percentiles:

	Minimum LSAT score for top 14 law school	Percentile of all LSAT takers
Caucasians/Asians	164	93
Blacks	158	77

	Minimum LSAT score for top 6 law school	Percentile of all LSAT test takers
Caucasians/Asians	168	97
Blacks	161	86

Thus, being black is worth leapfrogging 16 percent of whites at the top 6 law schools, and is worth leapfrogging 11 percent of whites at the top 14 schools.

These Graduates

As illustrated more thoroughly in [an analysis of the General Social Survey](#), blacks with the same college credential are, on average, significantly less intelligent than whites at the same credential level.

This is found using wordsum scores from the General Social Survey by race and education level:

Verbal IQ by Race and Highest Degree Earned 1972-2014			
Highest Degree	White Verbal IQ	Black Verbal IQ	Black/White Verbal IQ Gap
High school Dropout	89	82	7
High school Diploma	98	90	8
Junior College Degree	102	95	7
Bachelors Degree	108	100	8
Graduate Degree	113	102	11

So a black person with a graduate degree (masters, PhD) will have only a slightly higher verbal IQ than a white person with a high school diploma.

Keep in mind that blacks actually [do better on verbal tests than they do on non-verbal tests](#), and so the full-scale IQ of blacks at each education level is almost certainly going to be lower than this.

This black underperformance by education level is also found on adult literacy surveys. These involve prose (writing), document reading, and quantitative reasoning:

Estimated IQ by Race and Education			Black/White Gap (SD) by Literacy Type and Education			
Highest Degree	White IQ	Black IQ	Document	Prose	Quantitative	Average
High School Dropout	87	77	.59	.60	.79	.66
High School Graduate	99	90	.59	.57	.73	.63
2 Year Degree	104	94	.69	.60	.73	.67
4 Year Degree	113	103	.67	.65	.78	.70
Graduate Degree	121	110	.74	.70	.84	.76

What this means is that a black person with a college degree is only going to be slightly more competent than a white high school graduate. And the highest credentialed blacks will, on average, be slightly less competent than whites with basic 4-year degrees.

Note that this second table does not show the results of an actual IQ test, but merely presents the results of a skills test in "IQ notation". The scores on the general social survey questions, which are designed to be "practical life skills", have had their means converted to 100 with a standard deviation of 15. This makes it easier to quickly compare "Life skills IQ" to "IQ test IQ". Don't read too much into the label "IQ" in the left columns on the preceding table.

This is also an important thing to consider when hearing claims of employers being biased against black resumes.

In 2007, [Gallup ran a poll](#) asking who would be more likely to be accepted to a University given an identical application - a white applicant or a black applicant. These were the results:

	White student	Black student	Same chance	No opinion
	%	%	%	%
Non-Hispanic Whites				
Not College graduates	16	18	60	6
College graduates	22	31	41	6
Blacks				
Not college graduates	55	7	31	7
College graduates	67	3	25	5

This poll was from 2007, 14 years ago. In all likelihood attitudes have gotten more extreme. However, discrimination against white University applicants existed to roughly the same degree then as now.

Blacks who were not college graduates thought that Universities would favor the white applicant 55% of the time, and only 7% correctly thought they would favor the black applicant. Unsurprisingly, blacks

who went to college did even worse, correctly answering that the black applicant would be favored only 3% of the time. In reality, a black applicant would be about 14.26 times as likely to be accepted into a top 20 University by SAT score as a white applicant with the same SAT score. Remembering that on a population basis, these SAT scores predict "student" performance equally across racial groups; i.e. blacks don't end up being better students for a given SAT score. They're not "better than their stats" on the whole, whatever individual variation there might be.

So even in a situation where blacks are overwhelmingly privileged, they still *experience* discrimination.

This racial discrimination against whites has been the modus operandi for US Universities since at least 1968, and probably well before that. The paper "[*Validity of the SAT for Blacks and White in Thirteen Integrated Institutions*](#)" was focused on the predictive validity of SAT scores on college grades for blacks and whites in 13 mixed colleges. However, he mentions the overall incoming SAT scores for blacks and whites at these colleges:

TABLE 3
Information on Blacks and Whites at Thirteen
Integrated Institutions

College	Group	N	Multiple Regression (V,M)	SAT-V M	SD	SAT-M M	SD	Multiple Regression Equations
1	Black	100	.26	558	92	554	92	.0014V-.0002M+1.9154
	White	100	.27	648	73	660	69	.0013V+.0008M+1.5623
2	Black	98	.15ns	517	92	510	101	.0000V+.0009M+1.8449
	White	99	.23	609	73	608	86	.0018V-.0003M+1.9635
3	Black	104	.30	547	83	554	87	.0015V+.0009M+ .9547
	White	104	.38	692	59	696	65	.0018V+.0015M+ .7169
4	Black	92	.18ns	565	75	538	73	.0014V-.0001M+1.3956
	White	93	.33	670	63	677	78	.0020V+.0010M+ .6830
5	Black	140	.51	408	104	414	88	.0013V+.0027M+ .4225
	White	140	.55	545	99	562	98	.0026V+.0005M+1.1592
6	Black	102	.25	528	69	516	78	.0018V+.0009M+ .7827
	White	92	.39	626	66	616	86	.0019V+.0022M+ .1882
7	Black	99	.07ns	446	91	463	94	.0001V+.0004M+1.8913
	White	100	.15ns	604	87	623	94	.0004V+.0009M+2.0056
8	Black	100	.27	409	68	426	65	.0027V+.0006M+1.0901
	White	97	.51	511	90	525	81	.0045V+.0012M+ .1137
9	Black	100	.06ns	452	94	479	82	-.0002V+.0005M+1.9593
	White	100	.45	589	84	605	92	.0019V+.0014M+ .7867
10	Black	100	.39	455	93	464	90	.0030V-.0007M+ .8926
	White	95	.25	600	75	617	60	.0014V+.0007M+1.4692
11	Black	68	.08ns	473	75	489	94	.0006V+.0000M+2.0027
	White	69	.43	544	88	571	79	.0025V+.0007M+ .8199
12	Black	39	.41	380	48	440	73	.0017V+.0024M+ .4106
	White	100	.49	446	80	498	73	.0035V+.0009M+ .3771
13	Black	104	.15ns	624	91	590	96	.0014V+.0010M+2.5529
	White	109	.46	684	89	698	83	.0056V+.0007M+ .3847

Note: ns = nonsignificant.

At all 13 Universities in 1968 from this analysis, black applicants had lower SATs going in. So the perception that Universities favor whites cannot be chalked up to some legacy memory, when Universities have been discriminating against whites for the past 53 at the very least.

That's when this analysis was done, though anti-white discrimination likely extends well into Jim Crow, however incredulous one might be at the thought of "affirmative action" existing alongside segregation. But there is no law written in the stars that this cannot be the case, as we shall see.

Again, you may dislike the connotation of the word choice "anti-white discrimination", and that's fine. And you may support what you call "affirmative action", but the term "anti-white discrimination" is literally, technically true, however justified you think it might be.

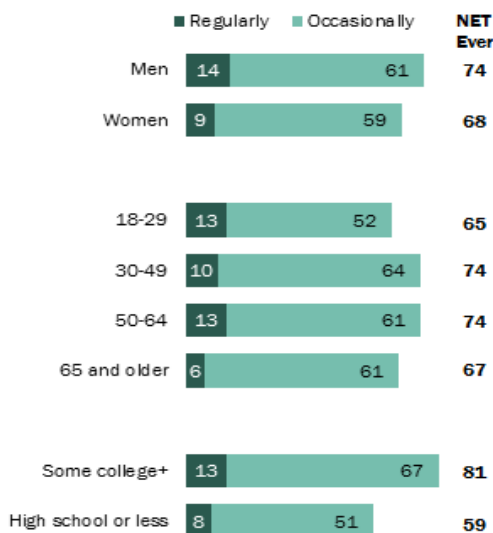
=== Perceptions of Discrimination Today ===

Surveys on perceptions of discrimination break down responses by demographic groups. Based on what we'll call "the narrative", we know who, according to "the narrative", should be discriminated against the most, and see how responses line up with that.

From [Pew 2016](#):

Majorities of all black subgroups say they have experienced discrimination

% of blacks in each group saying they have personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity ...



Note: Blacks include only non-Hispanics. Those who said they had experienced discrimination were asked if they experienced it "regularly" or if it is something they experience "from time to time, but not regularly." "Occasionally" includes those who say "from time to time, but not regularly," as well as voluntary responses of "only one time" and "rarely." The "NET Ever" column was calculated before rounding.

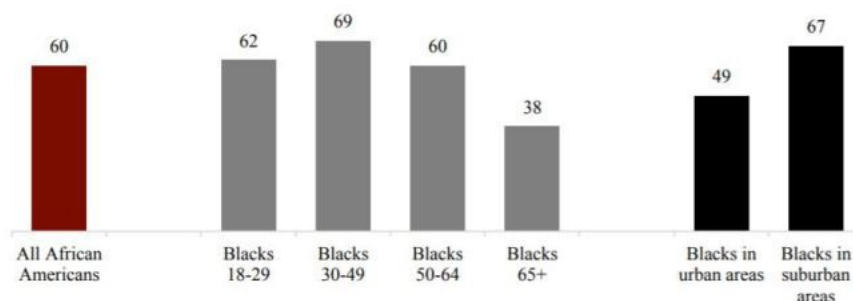
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 29-May 8, 2016. Q27. "On Views of Race and Inequality, Blacks and Whites Are Worlds Apart"

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Older blacks are less likely to say they have been discriminated against in this survey. Blacks with some college are more likely to say they are discriminated against.

[From NPR 2017](#)

Figure 3:
Percent of African Americans, By Age Group and Metro Status,
Saying They or a Family Member Have Been Unfairly Stopped or
Treated By the Police Because They Are Black



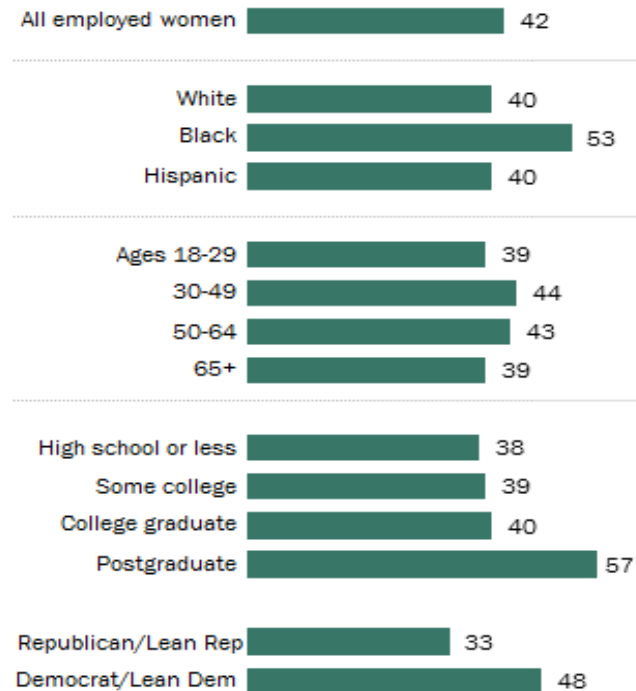
These results are on being "unfairly stopped by police". Again, older blacks are less likely to claim they or a family member are less likely to have been stopped by police. For any one of these things, you can create a narrative that explains it which fits with the idea that they are actually being discriminated against. However, one consistent explanation through ALL of this, including all of the studies presented before these surveys, is that people believe they are "discriminated against" to the extent they are TOLD they are discriminated against.

This explains how "college educated" people *experience* more discrimination, despite being around people who are probably have more pro-black biases than the general white population.

[From Pew 2017](#)

Among women, experiences with gender discrimination at work do not vary significantly by age

% of employed women saying they have experienced any of eight forms of discrimination at work because of their gender



Note: Experience of gender-related discrimination based on combined responses to 8 items. Whites and blacks include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree.

Source: Survey conducted July 11-Aug. 10, 2017.

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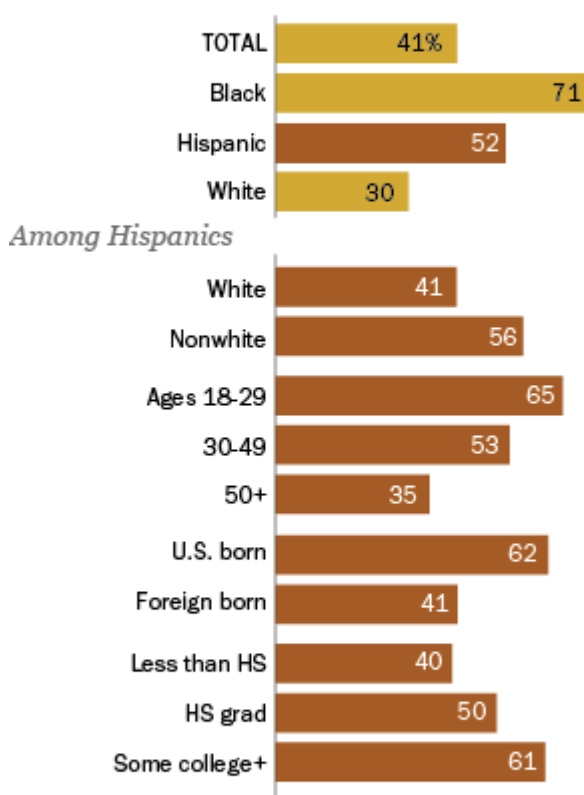
Here we see women are more likely to *experience* discrimination if they are between the ages 30-64, though less for women 65 and older. Younger women report less, but that's not surprising as they've had fewer life experiences with which to *experience* discrimination.

In terms of "education", women with postgraduate degrees *experience* the most gender discrimination, and democrat women *experience* more discrimination than republican women. Black women *experience* more gender discrimination than other groups. So the archetypal *experiencer of discrimination* is a middle-aged black female democrat with a postgraduate degree.

These patterns are seen among hispanics as well. From [Pew in 2016](#):

Young and U.S.-born Hispanics more likely to experience discrimination

% who say they have regularly or occasionally experienced discrimination or have been treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity



Note: Unless otherwise noted, whites and blacks include non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Feb. 29-May 8, 2016. "On Views of Race and Inequality, Blacks and Whites Are Worlds Apart"

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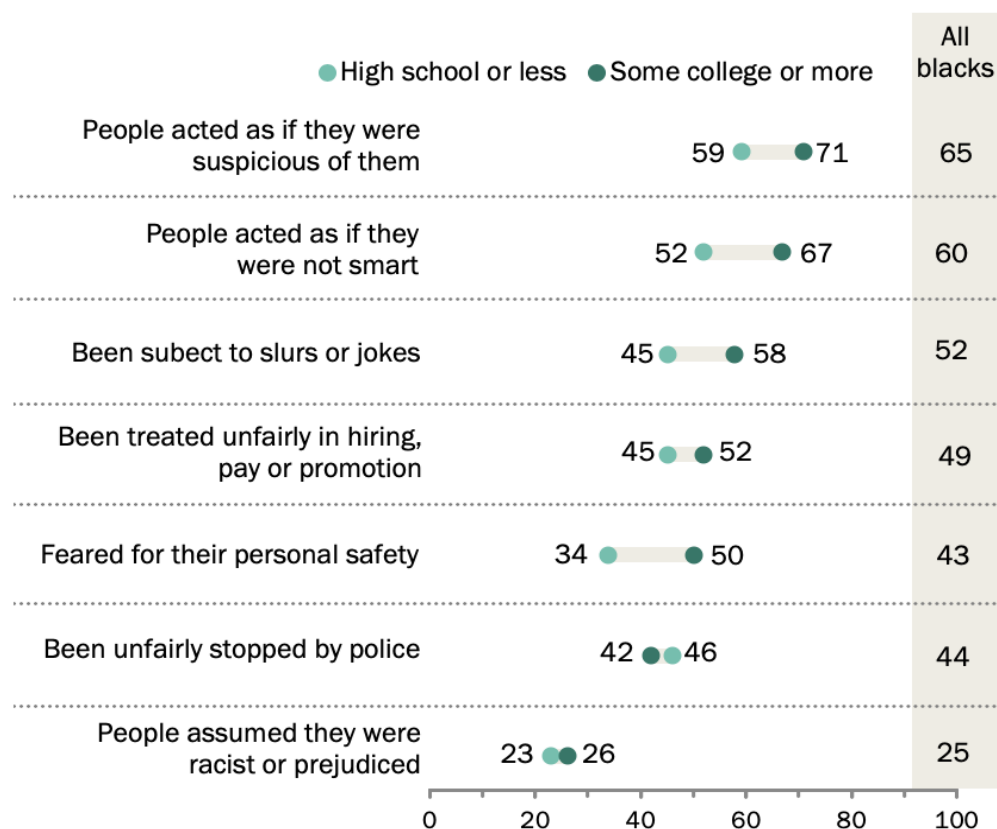
US born hispanics are more likely to *experience* discrimination than US born ones. Older hispanics, who it seems intuitively likely actually did experience some discrimination, are the least likely to say they did, and hispanics with the most "education" *experience* the most discrimination.

From [Pew 2019](#), we can see all manner of discrimination forms blacks *experience* that vary by years in

school:

Blacks who have attended college are more likely than those who haven't to say they've faced certain situations because of their race

% of black adults, by educational attainment, who say each of the following has happened to them because of their race or ethnicity



Note: Blacks include those who only report being one race and are non-Hispanic. "Some college or more" includes those who have an associate's, bachelor's or advanced degree and those who have attended college but did not obtain a degree. "High school or less" refers to those who have a high school diploma or its equivalent and those who did not complete high school.

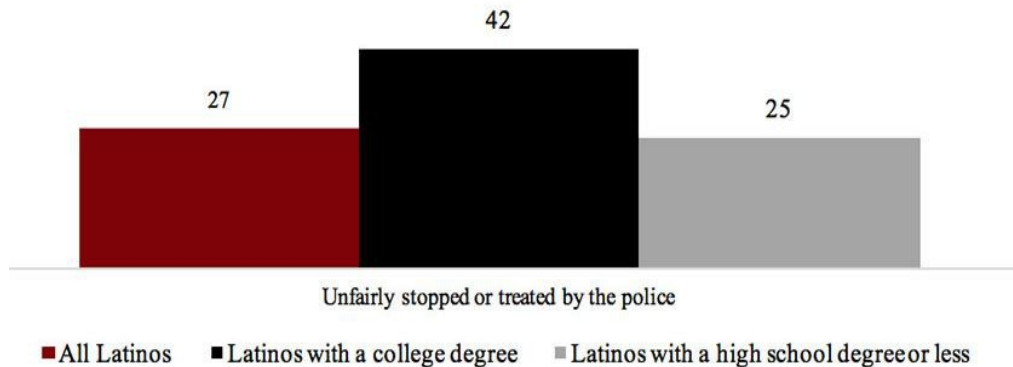
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Jan. 22-Feb. 5, 2019.

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Again, the more "educated" blacks *experience* more discrimination.

This direct effect of years in school is seen among hispanics as well, from [a survey by Harvard in 2017](#):

Chart 2:
Percent of Latinos, By Education, Saying They or a Family Member Have
Been Unfairly Stopped or Treated By the Police Because They Are Latino



It is also important to point out that blacks who live in majority black areas are more likely to report racial discrimination than black in majority non-black areas:

<u>Perceptions of Local Community</u>	African Americans living in...	
	Majority Black areas (35% of Blacks)	Non-Majority Black areas (64% of Blacks)
Perceptions of Local Discrimination		
<i>Percent of Black Americans who say, where they live, other Blacks are "often" discriminated against because they are Black when...</i>		
...Interacting with police	66	49
...Trying to vote or participate in politics	36	20

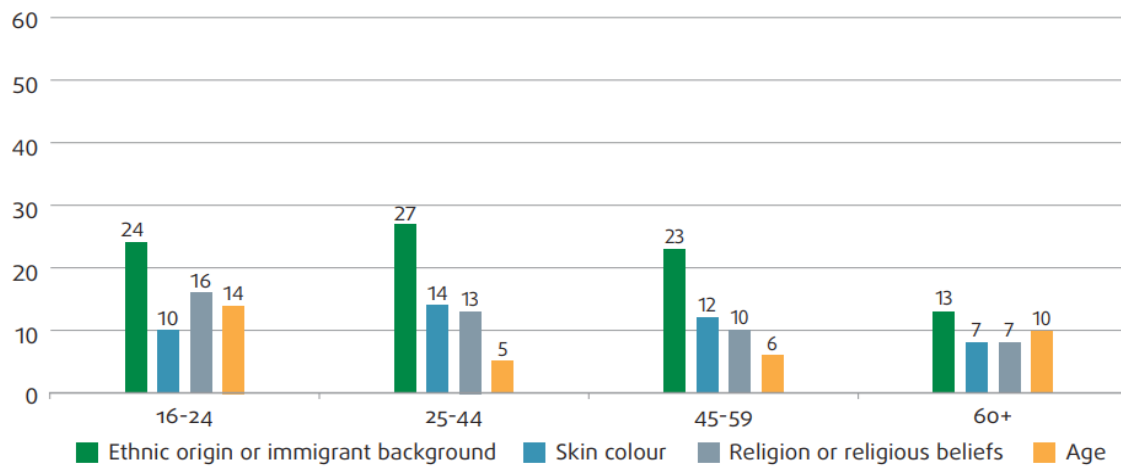
When interacting with police, this is may be true. Black areas tend to have blacker police departments, but black policemen may actually be more likely to hassle other blacks than a white policeman would. So it's difficult to say what's actually true - though the indifference principle would say in reality the cops are about the same and so our starting assumption should be that blacks just *experience* whatever they expect to *experience*.

However, in terms of trying to vote, that is just ridiculous.

=== Perceptions of Discrimination Outside of the United States ===

It should also be understood that these patterns of *experiencing* discrimination are global. From the "[2017 Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey](#)", they found that younger non-whites in European states were more likely to believe they were discriminated against on any grounds:

Figure 2: Discrimination on different grounds in four areas of daily life in 5 years before the survey, by age group (%)^{a,b}



Notes: ^a Out of all respondents at risk of discrimination on different grounds in at least one of four domains of daily life asked about in the survey ('in 5 years before the survey': n=21,541); weighted results.

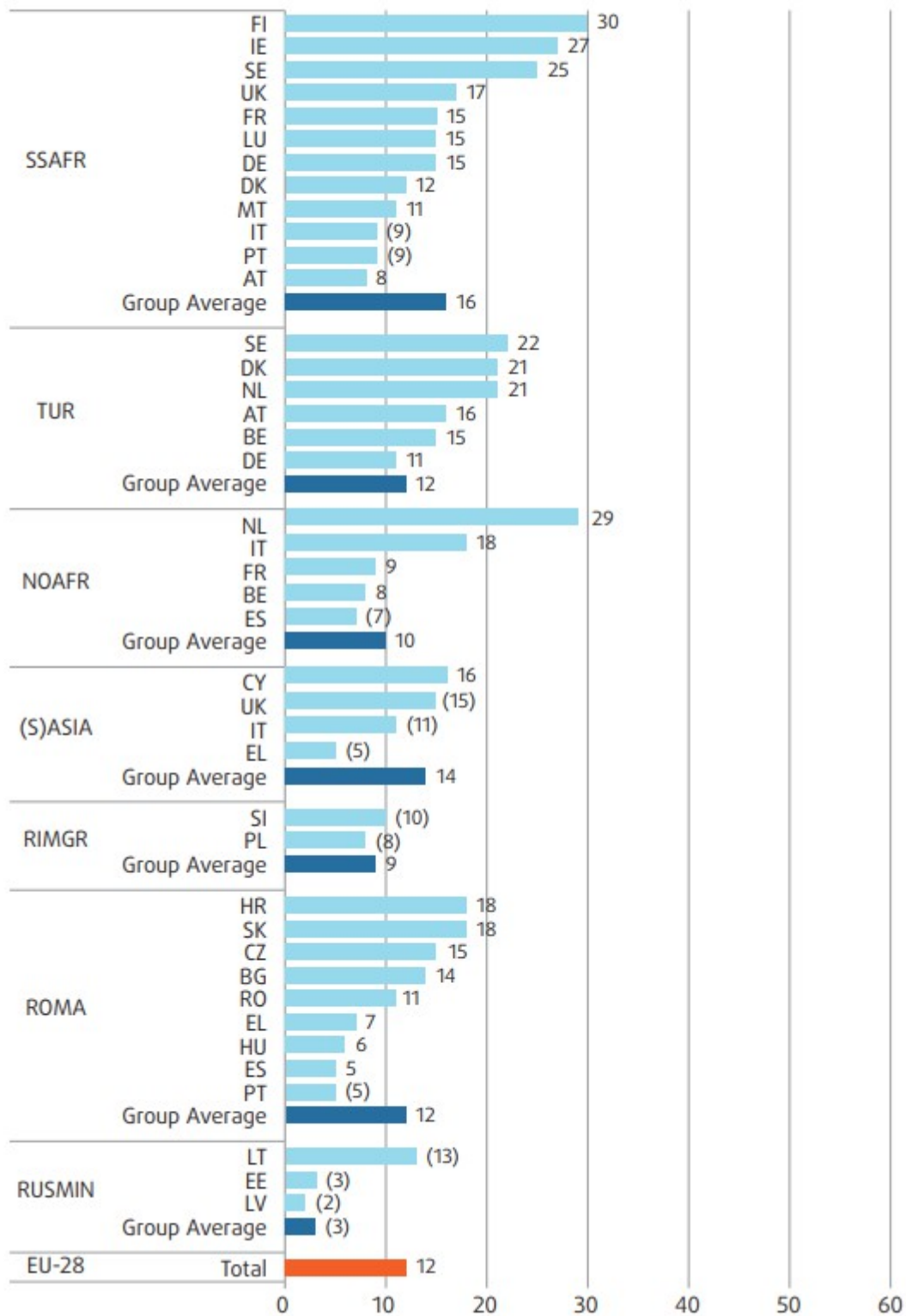
^b Domains of daily life considered for analysis: looking for work, at work, education (as parent or guardian) and housing.

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016

It falls off for the youngest category somewhat, as the youngest cohort has the fewest real experiences from which to draw upon an *experience* of discrimination, but the pattern is uniform and predictable. It is routine.

But within Europe, there is data on which country is perceived to be the most discriminatory against the non-white immigrants they invited in:

Figure 13: Respondents who reported or filed a complaint about last incident of discrimination, by target group and country (%) ^{a, b, c, d}



Note the country "SE", that's Sweden. "FI" is Finland. For SSAFR, or Sub-Saharan Africans, Finland and Sweden are perceived to be more discriminatory than anyone else except Ireland, who is between

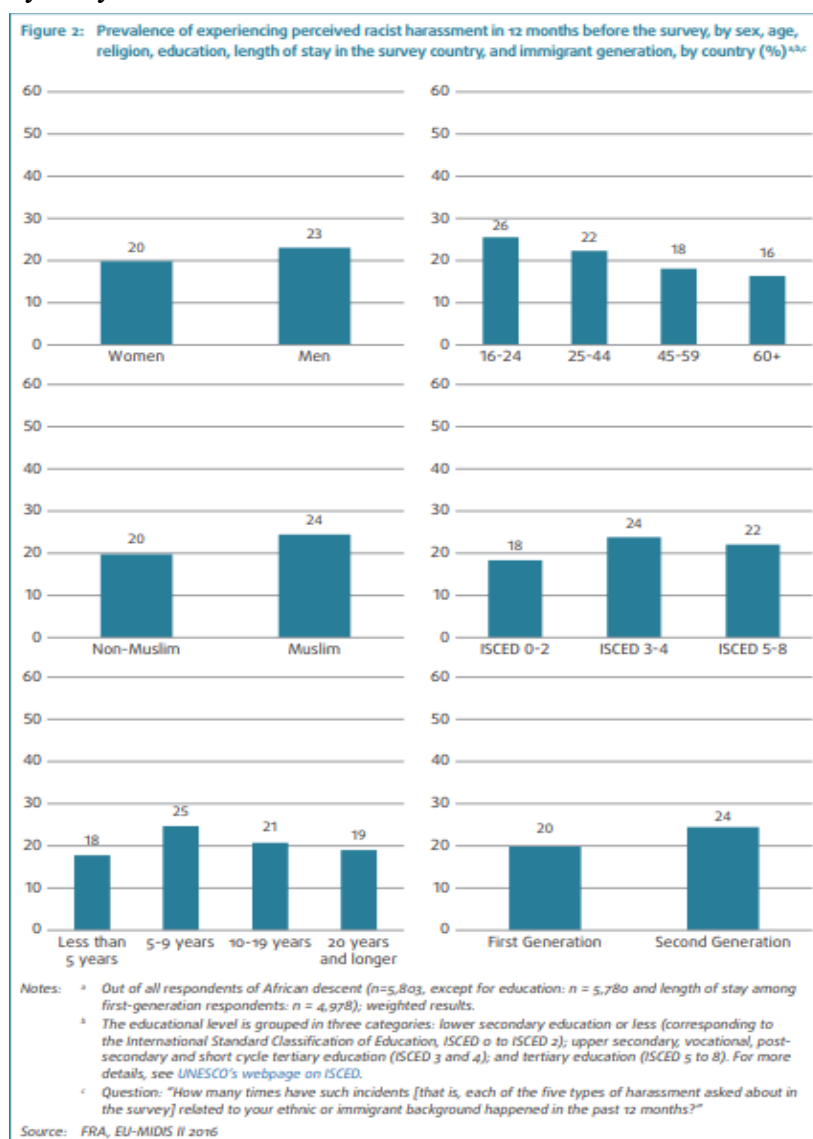
the two. This is something to consider if you believe the claims and perceptions of discrimination actually reflect reality, is that Sweden is 3 times more discriminatory than Austria, and that Germany is nearly twice as discriminatory toward blacks as Austria.

For Turks, Sweden and Denmark top the list as being big meanies toward them.

(As an aside, the GDP of Turkey is about \$2.75 trillion according to the IMF, the 11th largest economy in the world and larger than that of Italy, and 87% the size of the UK's economy. Sweden is at \$0.59 trillion, and Denmark is at \$0.36 trillion. So Turkey's economy is about 2.89 times that of Sweden and Denmark combined, and yet the EU is having these soul-searching papers on how the poor widdle Turks are being treated by the mean ol Danes and Swedes.)

As in the US, blacks are, more than any other group, an especially problematic cup of trembling. For this reason in 2018 the EU made another entire book on discrimination just regarding blacks, entitled, "[Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey: Being Black in the EU](#)"

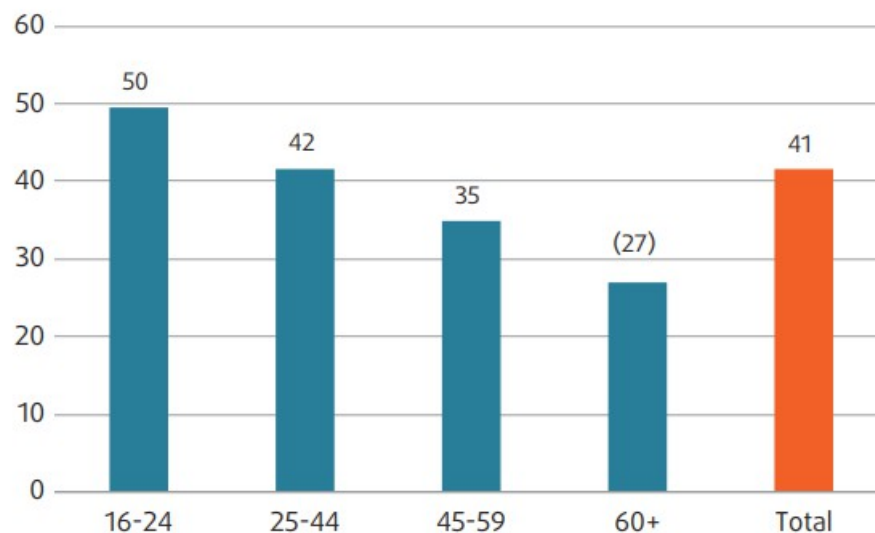
It's the same dreary story:



Younger blacks "experience" the most discrimination, second-generation experience more than first generation. The relation between "education" level and perceived discrimination is a little weaker than in the US. The middle-right chart shows this (ISCED). The relation still exists somewhat, with the least "educated" *experiencing* the least discrimination, but the most "educated" actually experience slightly less.

This pattern is seen in claims of ever been unfairly stopped by police:

Figure 15: Most recent police stop perceived to be due to racial profiling among those stopped in 5 years before the survey, by age group (%)^{a,b,c}

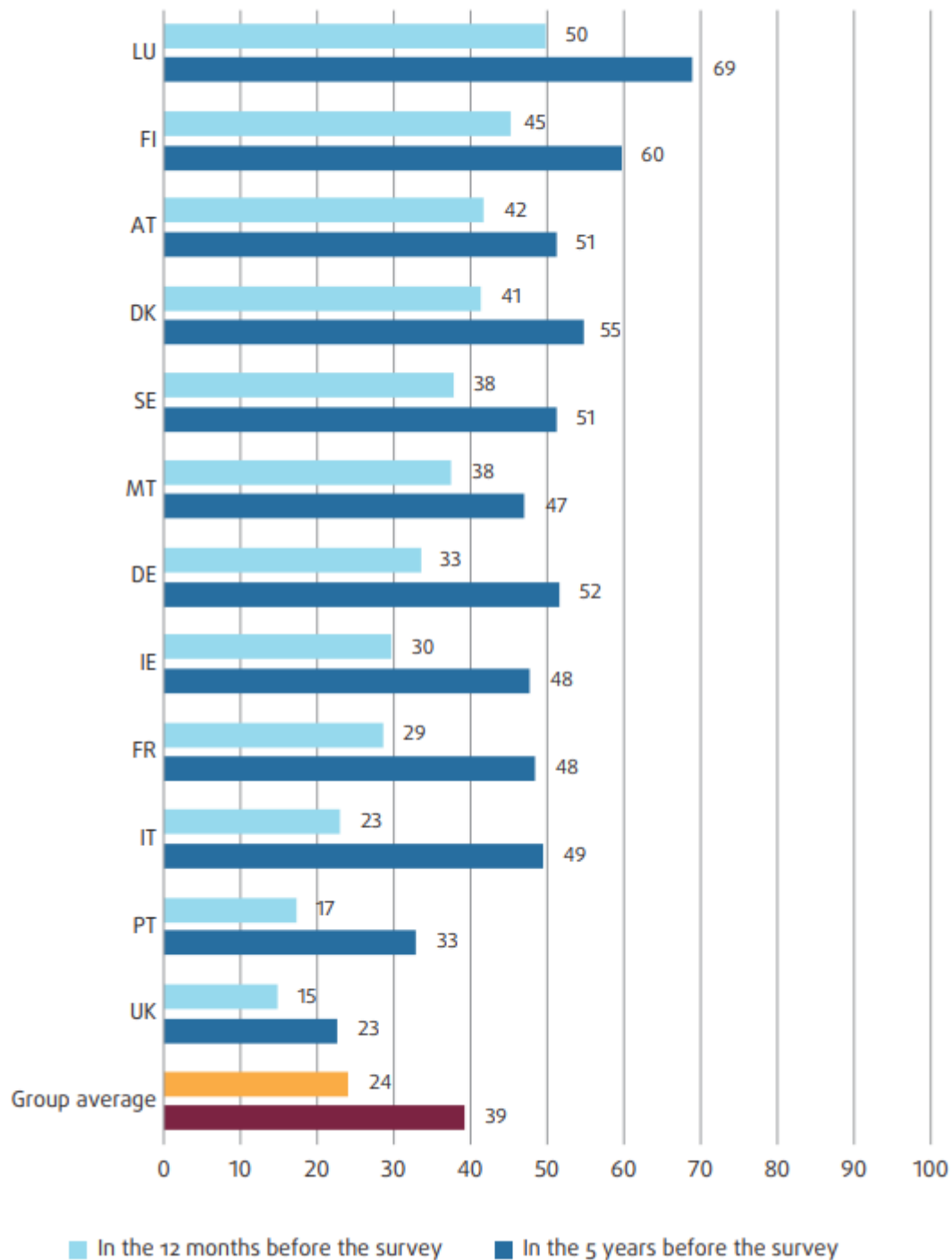


- Notes:
- ^a Out of all respondents of African descent who were stopped by the police in the five years before the survey ($n = 1,620$); weighted results.
 - ^b Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Thus, results based on 20 to 49 unweighted observations in a group total or based on cells with fewer than 20 unweighted observations are noted in parentheses. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published.
 - ^c Question: "Do you think that THE LAST TIME you were stopped was because of your ethnic or immigrant background?"

Source: FRA, EU-MIDIS II 2016

Again, younger people *experience* more discrimination at the hands of police. What is interesting is how, in this survey, the country rated as having the highest prevalence of anti-black discrimination was Luxembourg:

Figure 21: Overall prevalence of discrimination based on 'ethnic or immigrant background' in 12 months and 5 years before the survey, by country (%)^{a,b,c}



In order it's Luxembourg, Finland, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Malta, Germany, Ireland, France, Italy, Portugal and the UK.

Now the perception regarding Luxembourg is interesting. According to the IMF, Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of any country on their list. The IMF doesn't include "countries" like

Lichtenstein or the Cayman Islands. Luxembourg's per capita GDP is \$122,740, more than twice that of Holland. If you believe the *experiences*, Luxembourg is the most anti-black country in Europe. Followed by Finland, long known for their deep disdain for blacks. Clearly they brought them in just to be disdainful toward them.

In general, they will *experience* more discrimination in the wealthier European countries. In Italy and Portugal, not as much. What's going on in the UK is a bit of a question mark though. The UK is at the bottom, and while there's a general trend where the wealthier the country the more discrimination is *experienced*, which ties into the more college the more discrimination is *experienced*, this UK bucks this trend.

And the old saws about past discrimination can't fly in these countries, because these people literally didn't even exist in these countries until recently when they were invited in.

The situation with Europe evidences the point that context doesn't matter. You may imagine the "smart" thing to believe is that context matters, but that's actually wrong. It's much simpler, primitive and brutish than that. There's nothing intelligent in believing a thing is sensible, coherent or sophisticated when it's not. And frankly, it's a kind of projection among philosophical types who think all behavior must be justified and make sense.

Non-whites, especially blacks, will *experience* discrimination no matter what. In the US we know they *experience* anti-black bias at the hands of racist university admissions boards. Again, the context and the reality doesn't matter. Finland and Luxembourg, and on the previous survey Danes and Swedes, were the most anti-black and anti-turk. Not the poor whites of Europe who by narrative are supposed to be the most "anti-immigrant", but the wealthiest and most "educated" ones. Finland for example regularly scores the highest in Europe on international math tests.

Now one common counter to all of this is that younger and more "educated" people are more aware of the extant discrimination around them. Of course one piece of evidence that this is not true is that the more "educated" blacks are more likely to falsely believe that Universities discriminate against them.

Of course, one has to wonder what kind of discrimination must there be if one must be extensively "educated" in order to see it.

This is similar to the flat earthers and the "untrained eye". In 1969, following the moon landing, the president of the Flat Earth Society Samuel Shenton said, "*It's easy to see how a photograph like that could fool the untrained eye*".

So in older generations, the less "educated", and first-generation immigrants, these *untrained eyes* don't see the odious discrimination against them. At least, not until their eyes become properly *trained* to see it.